Art. VI.—*On a New Species of Bicellaria.*

By J. Bracebridge Wilson, M.A., F.L.S.

[Read April 11, 1889.]

I have to report the occurrence of a new *Bicellaria*, which I found growing on a sponge at Station 1 (off Point Nepean). It is a very minute form, but very beautiful, and is specially interesting from its ringed stem, resembling that of *Stirparia*; and suggesting, if not the identity of, at least the close connection between, the two genera *Bicellaria* and *Stirparia*.

I have handed this new Polyzoon to Dr. P. H. MacGillivray for description and figuring.

Art. VII.—*On some New Species of Marine Mollusca.*

By J. Bracebridge Wilson, M.A., F.L.S.

[Read April 11, 1889.]

The following new species of Marine Mollusca, were dredged in Port Phillip Bay by me in the early part of 1888. The descriptions are by Professor Ralph Tate, F.L.S., F.G.S., and appear in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia":—

Kellia rostellata spec. nov.—

Shell minute, rather thin, semi-translucent, broadly heart-shaped, a little longer than high, inequilateral and moderately convex. The dorsal margin is oblique on both sides, longer behind than in front, and excavated in front of the beaks.

The ventral margin is rounded and curves upwards to the narrow and subrostrated anterior margin. The umbos are prominent, rather obtuse at the apex, approximate, not curved in front, and situated well in advance of the middle line. The surface is finely and closely concentrically striated; the colour is yellowish horn, umbos and hinge-line brown with a vertical ray of the same colour, increasing in breadth from the umbo to the ventral margin.

Dimensions.—Antero-posterior diameter about 2·5 millimetres; umbo-ventral diameter 2 millimetres; sectional diameter of united valves 2 millimetres.

Locality.—Dredged in life 7 to 9 fathoms, attached to seaweed, Port Phillip Heads, Victoria. J. Bracebridge Wilson.

This species has a general resemblance to *Lascæa rubra*, but, apart from the difference of dentition, it is distinguished by its subrostrated anterior side.

Montacuta semiradiata spec. nov.—

Shell minute, transversely ovate, moderately convex; umbos antemedian, thick and rounded; anterior and posterior margins rounded, ventral margin slightly curved outwards, posterior slope gently descending. Surface smooth shining, of a chocolate brown colour, more or less translucent white medially, with a few distant angular threads appearing as pellucid rays, radiating from the umbo to the posterior half of the ventral margin.

Dimensions.—Antero-posterior diameter 2 millimetres; umbo-ventral diameter 1·5 millimetres.

Locality.—Parasitic on *Echinocardium*, East of Mud Island, Port Phillip, in 7 to 10 fathoms. J. Bracebridge Wilson.

Stylifer brunneus spec. nov.—

Shell sub-globose; spire short, acuminately produced; apex cylindrical, styliform; the other whorls are convex, of moderate increase, slightly depressed at the posterior suture; sutures linear. Last whorl large, faintly angulated at the base, and depressed at the suture; and in consequence, having a perceptibly sub-quadrate outline. Outer lip thin, regularly curved, acutely angled posteriorly; columella thin, slightly elevated, defined by a superficial groove behind. Colour

dark brown, shining black-brown around the suture, marked with microscopic crowded obliquely transverse lines, and with distant spiral lines. Animal with a large expanded disk-like mantle.

Dimensions.—Length 5 millimetres; breadth 3·5 millimetres.

Locality.—Parasitic on *Strongylocentrotus*, invariably on the periproct in 8 to 10 fathoms, Capel Sound, Port Phillip. J. Bracebridge Wilson.

This new species resembles in its squat shape *S. Turtoni*, *S. astericola*, *S. ovoideus*, and *S. dubia*; but it has not the insinuated outer lip, obtusely-angled posteriorly of those species. In its regular curved outer lip and general shape it agrees with *S. Stimpsoni* Verrill, and *S. Orbignyanus* Hupe; but the more rapidly enlarging whorls and sub-quadrate last whorl distinguish it from them.

Umbrella corticalis spec. nov.—

Shell orbicular in outline, moderately elevated, with the apex prominent, somewhat incurved and a little excentric; covered, except apex, with a well developed epidermis, which extends about half as far again as the shell. The epidermis is raised into about 20 broad rays, diverging from the apex, and is concentrically lamellose. It is pellucid white, but encircled with a band of maroon colour, corresponding with the edge of the shell; it is very tough, and can be readily removed in one piece. The shell is of a primrose yellow colour, thin, concentrically striated, and with a few obscure radial ridges. The animal is of a deep port wine colour; the foot is circular in outline, with an extended margin; the under side of the mantle is covered with small white caruncul\u00e6.

Dimensions.—Transverse diameters 19 and 15 millimetres; height 4 millimetres.

Locality.—Lower end of the South Channel of Port Phillip, 7 to 16 fathoms, sand and weed. J. Bracebridge Wilson.

Lobiger Wilsoni spec. nov.—

Animal with the body produced into a very narrow pointed smooth tail, of a green colour, shortly extended beyond the shell. Foot with two oblong rounded and pale green lobes, which are somewhat attenuated into a broadish

stalk. Shell thin, flexible, straw-yellow ; spire rudimentary, but involute ; somewhat pyriform, slightly attenuated in front, and truncated apically ; aperture narrow ovate, truncate behind. Surface finely striated.

Dimensions.—Length 8 millimetres ; width 5 millimetres.

Locality.—Lower end of the South Channel of Port Phillip, 7 to 16 fathoms. J. Bracebridge Wilson.

Besides the above, there is an *Emarginula*, which appears to be new, but which Professor Tate has not yet described. This is a very small but very beautiful species, bright rose-red in the living state. It occurs in the South Channel, (Station 9), and Capel Sound (Station 10).

Kellia rostellata is found abundantly at Station 1, attached by means of a small byssus to seaweed. It is also met with less commonly at Stations 3, 5, and 8.

Montacuta semiradiata has, as yet, only been seen by me at Station 14, but I presume it is likely to occur at other stations where its host, the *Echinocardium*, is common.

Stylifer brunneus has been collected by me only at Station 10. As stated by me, when handing it to Professor Tate, it occurs as a rule only on the periproct of the common *Strongylocentrotus*. I have this season observed one instance of an individual straying away among the spines. Clumps of eggs frequently occur, presumably those of *Stylifer*, among the spines surrounding the periproct.

Of *Umbrella corticalis* and *Lobiger Wilsoni*, I have not as yet been fortunate enough to collect any specimens this year.